COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI, FEBRUARY 8, 1851.

THE DEMOCRAS I published every Spearday Accular

PRINCE IPTION,

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ed at \$1 per squar (ten lines of tens) for the and 50 cts for each subsequent insertion refreductions will be made to present who

IOB PRINTING

J. D. MOSTGOMERY. Attorney and Counsellor at Law Commbns, bilss. Office, South side of Main Street, near the

February 23, 1850, THOMAS CHRISTIAN.

CARBINGTON & CHRISTIAN, Attorneys & Counsellers at, Law, COLUMNUS, MISS.

Has removed his office to the store of Lampkin Whitfield, main street, where he would be pleased to see his friends, and where any message left for him will be promptly attended to Columbus October 19, 1850. 16-tf

DR. DICKINSON.

Proctitioner of Medicine and Surgery,

DEVITES particular attention to the care and treatment of discases of the lungs, and also to all chronic complaints.

He can be consulted at his office in Jones' Hotel, where he may be found at all hours when not professionally absent.

Columbus, Mi., Jan. 4, 1851.

27—19

DR. W. L. LIPSCOMB. Offers his professional services to the citizens of slumbus and its vicinity, and hopes by diligent and tiring attention to his dutien to merit a share of sir confidence.

He may be found at all hours, (when not profession lly engaged,) at his office on Main street, formerly oc Columbus, Miss., July 6th, 1850. 1-ty

DR. THOMAS N. LOVE

The ESPECTFULLY offers his professional servi-ces to the citizens of Columbus and its vicinity and hopes by close attention to business to merit a share of their patronage. He may be found at all times, when not any where else, at his office or resi-tence, both on the same lot with the City Hall, im-mediately south of it, formerly occupied by M. J.

PENMANSHIP.

OLBEAR'S WRITING ACADEMY, in the Masonic Hull, on Main Street Natches, will be kept open during the summer and fall. Mr. Dolbear will qualify several gentlemen, during the season, to teach the Science of Penmanship, and act as agents for the cale of Dolbear's splended Gold Pens, and Bolbear's Penmanship, in the State of Mississippi, Louisians, and Arkansas.

Persons of energy can make from \$75 to \$150 per mouth. Those wishing to qualify, must come well recommended. scommended.

will receive attention. March, 16, 1850.

Dissolution.

THE firm of DECKERD & GRAY is disolved by the death of the former. The business will be continued by the subscriber, who will be glad to see the customers of the former concern and all others that may favor him with a call. To make room for the Fall and Winter stock, the present one will be sold remarkably low, on the usual time to punctual customers.

Columnus, Sept. 14, 1859 J. B. GRAY. DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of A.N. Jones & Co-was dissolved by mutual agreement on the first instant. All those having demands against the firm will present them to James Jones Jr.; and all presons indebted to it will find their notes and accounts in the hands of John P. Krecker who is alone authorized to collect

and receipt for the same. A. N. JONES, JAMES JONES, JR. THE undersigned respectfully informs his frie the DRUG BUSINESS at the old stand and respectfully solicits a share of their patronage,
JAMEN JONES, Ja.

JAMEN JONES, Ja., Columbus, Miss., October 10, 1859. 15—tf. MURRAL F. SMITH, COMMISSION MERCHANT MORILE, JLA. J. H. TURNER, Agent,

COLUMBUS, MISS. Converses, Miss.

Converses, Miss.

Liberal Cash advances on Cotton to be shipped. June 99, 1986 52 15

ROBERT DESHA & CO., Commission Merchants,

G. A. CHANDLER, AGENT. HAVE a large supply of Bugging and Rope on hand, at cost and charges,

G. A. CHANDLER.

All Cotton shipped to the above House, in the name of G. A. Chandler, on account of the real owner, will be insured.

September 7, 1850.

STEPHEN A. BROWN. Attorney at Law. Columbus Miss. seite the Chancery Clerk's Offic

Fabruary 23, 1850. ABERT & PRENTICE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 74 COMMERCE STREET. Mobile, Alm.

BOXG OF THE EDITOR.

BY JOBN BROWN.

Sa! sit! sit! From natio hour till twilight gloom, He's a "fixture": there in his dusky room! Away the moment's fit. and the world nutside, with joyous din, Moves gayly on-but the world within le labor, and toil, and care;

No turn knows he in the weary day, But the turn that shows the bivot's way, As he turns his sasy chair.

Think! think! think! In the unith's bright forge the fire glo But the anith's himself the bellows big

Detects the history of the brain
Of his who every the galley chain,
Or makes the press gangge;
He must finals with light, and glow with heat, With quill in hand his brain must beat-But never indulge a blow.

Write! write! write! Though fancy sour on a tired wing She must still her tribute celestial bring, Nor own a weary light!
And reason's powers, and mem'ry's stere
Must prove the strength, and bring the lore

Antique, sage, and mystic! For those the attermost the't and particle, Must go in to-morrow's "leading article"

Of argument—art—statistic!

Clip! clip! clip! No "cubbaging" shears his wand doth hold, But those with which the current gold, By lawful right be'll clip-The "devil" is gone, but he will not fail Of a prompt return of the morning's mail-A backet full of "exchanges;" And there the editor opens and skims— Accidents, deaths, discoveries, whims, As over the world he ranges.

With a camel's-bair-brush and a broken cup, He gathers the scattered paragraphs up, And sticks them on in haste. The "devil" appears with a grin and a bow, "Please, vir, they're waitin' for copy now," He says, in accents solemn :

The foreman thinks he'll soon impose The outside form with a scrap of prose, And the leader may be a column

Pay! pay! pay! The "world" is done work on Saturday night And bounds with a step of gay delight, To his wife and babes away! But round the editor sees a score Of honest jours who tense him sore-

And he may not be unheedful And bright in the wit that oun furnish the The means to relieve them all from care, By shelling out the "needful."

GEORGIA RAILROADS.

We frequently notice, in distant papers, very gross and inaccurate statements in regard to the different railroad improvements in Georgia.—
Roads are mentioned as being in process of construction which are already completed, while others are advertised as completed which never had an existence. We therefore give the follow-

1. Central Road, from Savannah to Macon empleted, 2 Georgia Road, from Augusta to 191 miles Atlanta, completed,

3. Macon and Western Road, from Macon to Atlanta, completed, 101
4. Western and Atlantic Road from

Atlanta to Chattanooga, completed, 140
5. Southwestern Road, from Macon
to Oglethorpe, nearly completed, 51
6. Muscogen Road, from Columbus
to Fort Valley, on Southwestern, in progress. 7. Atlanta and West Point Road,

from Atlanta to West Point in progress, 85

6. Milledgeville Road, from Gordon
to Milledgeville, in progress, 18

6. Estoston Road, from Milledgeville to Entonton, in progress, 10, Wilkes Road, from Double Wells to Washington, in progress 18
11. Athens Branch, from Union
Point to Athens, completed, 39
12. Burke Road, from 80 MileStaon on Central Road to Augusta in, rogress, the

Total completed and in progess, 963 \*
From this it appears that Georgia has in operation the Central, Geogia, Macon and Western and Western and Alantic Roads and the Ather and Western and Alantic Roads and the Athens Branch, making an entire distance of 642 miles. The Southwestern, 51 miles, will be in opera-tion in 90 days. The Atlanta and West Point Road, 30 miles—the Muscogee Road, 25 miles— —the Burke and, 23 miles, and the Milledge. The Southwestern. 51 miles, will be in operation in 90 days. The Atlanta and West Point Road, 30 miles—the Muscogee Road, 25 miles—the Burke and 23 miles, and the Milledge. The Road its miles, making a total of 147 miles, will be put in operation the present summer. This will make the whole extent of vailroads in operation in Georgia by 1852, 789 miles, leaving 147 miles to be completed. This will no deabt, be accomplished in two years, when the system of internal improvements in the State will be almost complete.

The roads already in operation are all prosperous, and are realizing from 8 to 16 per cent, clear profit per annum. Thus is decorated. The State wild be wisdom and imperations, after experiments in the South, if the Government, and those

GEYER'S LETTER.

In the course of a speech is the Missenri Legislature pending the election of U. S. Senator.

Mr. Lestic, giving reasons for voing for Mr. Benton, alluded to a letter from Mr. Geyer, which was said to be then in that city. Mr. Creckent thereupon rose and read from that inter the following extracts, being all that related to the soft level before the Legislature. It presents a platform of Southern constitutional rights, breed and strong, upon which all true men, of whatever party in the South, may practically stand and work together. Be it remembes, it was to elevate a schig, aftering these arong conservative Southern doctrines, that Benton, the demonstratic ally of the free-sollers, was displaced from power, by the Legislature of Missouri :

"There is known to exist among the whigs, in

There is known to wrist among the whige, in all parts of the Union, a difference of against on the subject of riserry, and, although you have not any such legislation; and although you have not any such legislation; but if the power texts of the United States, and yet conflicts with the can be of no benefit to the government or people of the United States, and yet conflicts with the interests and technings of a large number of the great ends for which the constitution and government were ordained and established. And this is precisely the description of legislation so much pressed upon Congress of late.

It can benefit none, not even the clave, for here it does nothing but to confine birm in elavery to a given district. It interdicts the new territor its not bone fitted, while the muster's right as imwell as myself, that I should amounce ag epining. I, therefore, say, that I do not be lieve that Congress possesses any constitutional power to catablish or probibitelavery in the Territorics or the District of Columbia. Of course, I could should be none the less opposed to its exercise, In my judgment, no power, however plainly granted, should be executed by legislation, which can be of no benefit to the government or people of the United States, and yet conflicts with the interests and technings of a large number of the great ends for which the constitution and governous two contents of the Union, especially where its uncanstitutionality; and must there can be a successful appeal to one or the other, no citizen can interfere with the due execution of the law. He does not therefore, advise the passage of any measure calculated to increase the excitement which unhappity exists.

He thinks the act at 1850, in some of its provision to both master and olave, unless the master with the general ruin which we leave it to be executed by the description of legislation so much precisely the description of legislation so much precisely the description of legislation so much precisely the description of legislation so muc

on him a new master, and in that case the slave with that general ruin which will inevitably reis not benefitted, while the muster's right is im-

But, while such legislation can do no good, a justice, we may expect a similar manifestation and threatens to subvert the institutions, of fitteen States—destroys the confidence of their people, at once, in the security of property and the justice of the General Government—breaks up the harmony and tranquility of the Union—average one portion in hostility to another, and teen States—destroys the confidence of their pease ple, at once, in the security of property and the justice of the General Government—breaks up the harmony and tranquility of the Union—artays one portion in hostility to another, and would eventually bring on civil war, and the dismemberment of the Republic.

The entire count of the Pacific is dedicated to freedom, and the commerce of the country is in the hands of the North. The introduction of the sandactures into the South will lend to inquire

Every reflecting man, however averse to slavery, or canfident in his opinion of the authority of Congress to interfere, must find, in very recent experience, an effective admonition to forbearance, unless he is resolved on civil war and a dissolution of the Union.

The preserving efforts to procure the passage of acts to prohibit slavery in the territories, and abolish it in the District of Columbia, have brought on a fearful crisis. At the commences ment of the late session of Congress, no one, I in either case, would have been regarded and treated by several of the States as an open demanifold blessings, would have perished in a con-flict of arms. Nay, if the questions had been left open to agitation another year, this Union could not have withstood the aboek. Fortunately, better counsels prevailed, and the greatest of all calamities was averted by the passage of the several bills constituting what is called the Com-promise; and now, my deliberate opinion is, that the best security we can have against the recurrence of the imminent peril which we have so recently escaped, is to uphold that adjustment

in all its parts, and preserve it inviolate.

Although the admission of California, with her extensive boundaries, and the act for the abolition of what is called the slave trade in the District of Columbia, would not have been entire-ly acceptable to me, unconnected with the other constituents of the Adjustment, as a reliable asaurance of their passage—yet, as a whole, I was from the beginning, am now, and shall be to the end, in favor of that adjustment. It is the best settlement of the controversy that could, under all the circumstances, have been obtained.

It involves no sacrifice or surren fer of principle. It impairs no right of a State or citizen of the United States, and secures no triumph to any section, party or people of the Union over another. Good faith, as well as the preservation of the harmony of the Union, requires that it should be sustained by men of all parties. If it can be preserved inviolable, it will re-

store harmony and tranquility to all portions of this Republic, by re-establishing the confidence of our people in the justice of the Government and the good laith of their fellow-citizens. It is be overthrown, no one can estimate the calamities that will almost inevitably be brought upon

The act for the recovery of fugitive slaves forms a part of the adjustment, and is the consideration which induced a portion of the Union to accede to other exceptionable, or less acceptable portions, and cannot now be repealed. or the

mer. This will make the whole extent of railroads in operation in Georgia by 1852, 789
miles, leaving 147 miles to be completed. This
will, no doubt, be accomplished in two years,
when the system of internal improvements in the
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WHIG RESTINEST IN MIRSOURI-MIL MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT MANAGER rever. The Fuglier Law Sustained - a dis-patch from Busion, January 16th, says that Gov.

7,000, 00, in England, Ireland and Scotland, Great Britain paid, in 1847, £45,000,000 taxes Of this, £45,000,000 was derived from property -the lex of aristocracy and gentry-while \$235,000,000 was derived from trade and industry, or rather from the sweat and blood of the masses. William, the Norman, who founded in the tenth century, the system of English taration, is generally called a robber, but in the taration, is generally called a robber, but in the period of six centuries, and from his conquest to 1600. English tares never rose in a single year above \$3,040,000. George I. raised them to \$30,000,806; George III., the odious tyrant who sought to strangle our liberty, raised libera to \$75,000.000; George IV., in 1820, raised them to \$270,000,000, while in 1847, they were increased to \$280,000,000, which sixtled among the population of Great Britain, is \$10 30 to every man, woman and child.

A Curious Clock .- An ingenious townsman of Dulley is engaged in constructing a very curious clock, which is intended for the Great Exhibition of 1851, its chief peculiarity being the ough of time it runs without winding. clock occupies, in standing, only eight superficial inches; the motive power is only 28 lbs., and yet the machinery is so nicely adjusted that it will take 426 days to run down. Consequently, the second-hand will make 513,440 revolutions, and the balance 147,325,000 vibrations in the above time.

No time for Hesitation .- A dustinguised Connecticut Clergyman, famed for his witicisms, dined one Thanksgiving Day with the senior deacon, who was in the habit of asking blessings of a most wear some length. On this oceasion he was particularly prosy, and finally was forced to pusse to gain a new supply of breath and words. The instant he stopped the paster sat down, and commenced rattling his kalfe and fork. The worthy descon, very much discon certed by the conduct of his reverned guest opened by the continue of his reversed guest, opened one eye, and looking down at him, exclaimed, "Doctor! I'm not through yet, I only henitated," "Hesitated," replied the Doctor; "its no time to besitate when a turkey is recalled."

GOLDEN RULES FOR BRIDES .- Resolve every morning to be cheerful that day; and should any thing occur to break your resolution, suffer the put you get of temper the occasion what it Dispute to have the occasion what it Dispute to have rather day yourself the satisfaction of having roots own will flotion of baring your own will or gaining the fiction of having your own will or gaining the better of an argument, then risk a quarrel or create a heart-burning, which it is impossible to see the end of. Implicit submission in a man to his wife is ever disgraceful to both; but implicit submission in a wife to the just will of her husband, is what she promised at the altar—what the good will revere her for; and what is, in fact, the greatest honor she can receive. Be assured, a woman's power, as well as her happiness, her no other foundation than her husband's esteem and lows, which it is her integer, by all possible and love, which it is her interest, by all possesses, to preserve and increaser—share soothe his cares, and, with the utmost assistant.

BY A. W. LOVETHAN

Tell me set, in me empty dream to face is but an empty dream to For the soul to dead that alematers,

And the grave is not its goal; rust thou art, to dust returnest, Was not written of the work.

Not enjoyment, and ant sorrow.
Is our do, timed end, and way; But to act, that each to motrow Find as farther than to day.

Funeral marches to the grave.

In the world's breed field or battle, In the bloome of life Be not like dumb, driven cattle? Be a here in the strife?

Trust not future, howe'er pleasant ! Let the dead past bury its dead?
Act !- act in the living present?
Heart within, and God o'erhead.

Lives of great men all remind us We can make our lives subline, And, departing, have belied us Footsteps on the sands of time;

Pontsteps, that perhaps another Sailing o'er life's soleran main, A forlorn and shipwire ked brothet, Seeing, shall take heart ugain.

er. living in Kentucky. The two points of the delense noticed by the court. (Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivering the opinion.) as we caught

THE CHERRYLE MAN.—He is a most lively, good humored and pleasant man, who bears the alls of life as if they were blessings, and seems to take the rough and smooth with an equal countenance. This sort of embended philosophy is the best gift that nature can bestow on her children; it lightens the burden of care, and turns every sable and ghastly hue of memory to bright and splendid colors. There is no one I enjoy so much as I do him; a cap and bells is a crown to him a unne upon a flageolet is a conbright and splendid colors.

The align and splendid colors are colors and splendid colors.

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The align and splendid colors are colors are Lord Lyttleton.

Extent of Railway in the World.—It has been estimated by an English writer on the subject that in the beginning of 1849 the total length of railway in operation in various parts of the globe, was 18.656 miles, on which a capital of £369, 567,000 had been expended. At the same period there was in course of construction 7,829 miles more, the cost of which would be £146, 750,000. It is thence concluded that the population of Russes and the United States will lation of Europe and the United States will have completed within less than a quester of a century 26,485 miles of railroad, at a cost of £500,000,000,

written by the bend of the department respectively. Nearly the whole of the balance of the God He thinks the act of 1850, in some of its previous, appears not to have eroper regard to the rights of the alloged figurity, or the semiments of the community in which the law is to be accorted. He adds, however, that the evils which we suffer in the Union are not to be compared with that general ruin which will ineviably result from its dissolution.

If we exhibit a titleral spicit of patriodes and justice, we may expect a similar manifestation by other Stales. In viewing the admission of California, giving a respect to the months of the control of the c

er. living in Kentucky. The two points of the delense noticed by the court. (Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivering the opinion.) as we caught them from the reading of it, were—one, that the ordinance of 1787, establishing a government for the Northwestern Territory, so far prohibited the existence of slavery as to furnish a defense in the case; and 2d, that it these negroes were slaves before, their owner had, in fact, liberated them by sending them voluntarily into Ohio to perform as musicians, and could not sue for their recovery, or for their value.

draft. General Jackson was walking the floor music thirty feet from them, smoking his pipe, paying no attention to the reading as I thought. When they read that part of the message which dressed the domain in the strongest terms. General Jackson said, "Donelson stop there; that is not as I wrote it." Major Donelson read on, evidently very much aginted. General factors again said to htm; "Donelson stop there; that is not as I wrote it." Major Donelson send on a little;" and a little; and a l perform as musicians, and could not sue for their recovery, or for their value.

The court below decided in tevor of the plain, tiffs and the surreme court and tailed the decision. The court held that the ordinance of 1787 was received by the adoption of the federal constitution, and ceased to be of force from that event, so far as it was changed thereby; and, burther, it held that the question of slavery, and the rights respectively of the owner and the slaves, was properly cognisable by the State court of Kentracky, under her laws, and that it would not review or disturb its decision. Three of the judges, as we stated dissented, but only on the ground that the ordinance of 1787 was not repeated by the adoption of the constitution so absolutely as the Chief Justice in his opinion had declared. On the subject of slavery and the regulation thereof, none of them expressed any dissatisfaction with the views of the majority of the court. The opinion itself is very clear and concise, and will probably give general satisfaction to the bur and the country.—[Washington Union.]

The Cherrette Man.—He is a most lively, good humored and pleasant man, who bears the ills of life as if they were blessings, and seems the likeness, was completed only a few days beto the Hernitage, to take his liken as for him; the likeness, was completed only a few days before the General's death, and is said to be the best ever taken.

0.7 A correspondent furnishes us with the following authorite version of an anacdote which we copied lately: While Mr. Burchard was preaching one of his hottest sermons, (at the old Charam street chapel, New York.) he raised The above may be relied on as correct. - [Prov. idence Journal.

Would'at do it .- We saw a drunken man last evening trying to get a watchman to arrest his own shadow. His complaint was that an ill-looking scondrel kept following him.- Roston Bec.

A Aplication in writing to be made to the Secre ary or anyol the Board of Director, at the Co toom of Taylor, Hale & Mixedock,

JAS, WHITPIELD, Pres't.
A. Munbocz, Sec'y.
March 25, 1859. 88-4